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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,949	12/15/2005	Xiangsheng S Meng	CGL03/0044US01	1686
38550	7590	02/05/2007	EXAMINER	
CARGILL, INCORPORATED LAW/24 15407 MCGINTY ROAD WEST WAYZATA, MN 55391			KATAKAM, SUDHAKAR	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1621	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	02/05/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/560,949	MENG ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Sudhakar Katakam	1621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/15/05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The examiner has considered applicant's Information Disclosure Statement of 12/15/2005. Please refer to the signed copies of the PTO-1449 forms attached herewith.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG (GB 1,167,793)**.

Instant claims are drawn to a process for separating and recovering 3-hydroxypropionic acid from aqueous solution comprising 3-hydroxypropionic acid and acrylic acid, comprising counter current extracting the aqueous solution with ethyl acetate, to extract the acrylic acid from the aqueous solution into the organic phase, and the resulted organic phase is heated in presence of water to distill off the ethyl acetate, thereby forming an aqueous acrylic acid solution.

Badische Anilin- & Soda-Frabrik AG teach a process to separate acrylic acid from its impurities, viz., propionic acid and acetic acid, using variety of solvents including ethyl acetate [col.1, lines 65-74, col.2, lines 1-3 & Table 1]. The extraction of acrylic acid from vapors mixtures is also carried out in a conventional mixtures, e.g., by contacting the vapors with the solvent contercurrently [col.3, lines 6-9]. Separating acrylic acid form aqueous solutions containing 2 to 50% by weight of acrylic acid comprising extracting said solutions at a temperature of from 0° to 200°C and a pressure of from 10 mm Hg to 5 atmospheres gauge, distilling off the acrylic acid from the resultant solution of acrylic acid in said solvent and recycling the solvent obtained as bottoms product in the distillation to the extraction stage [col. 5, lines 89-101].

The difference between the instant invention and **Badische Anilin- & Soda-Frabrik AG** is that in the instant invention claims separation of acrylic acid from 3-hydroxypropionic acid and acrylic acid mixture, whereas the reference teaches the purification of acrylic acid from the impurities which consists of propionic acid.

The propionic acid and 3-hydroxypropionic acid differs from each other by a -OH group. Acrylic acid and 3-hydroxypropionic acid have the known partition coefficients of 0.35 and -0.89 (given as logP octanol/water, as found in customary handbooks). Therefore, 3-hydroxypropionic acid is known to be about 17 times more water-soluble than acrylic acid. The skilled artisan facing the problem to separate both acids present in a single aqueous solution would contemplate extracting the less water soluble, i.e. acrylic acid with an organic solvent. The use of a low boiling extractant is obvious for reasons of ease of recovery of acrylic acid, either as solid or as an aqueous solution.

Please note the separation of organic acids from less water-soluble compounds is obvious in the art. The removal of the organic solvent by distillation for displacing the compound to be extracted into water is a routine measure for the skilled artisan, especially when the said compound has a non-negligible solubility in the said organic solvent.

In view of explicit teachings of **Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG** and from the known separation methods in the art based on the compound physical properties, the examiner purports that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of invention was made, to have modified the reference teachings in separation of 3-hydroxypropionic acid and acrylic acid, with a reasonable expectation of success.

Modifying such methodology is a *prima facie* obvious because an ordinary artisan would be motivated to use known purification methods to make the process

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more efficient or explore economical advantages over the other, since it is within the scope to optimize the conditions through routine experimentation.

Conclusion

5. No claim is allowed.
6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sudhakar Katakam whose telephone number is 571-272-9929. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman Page can be reached on 571-272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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